Vol. 78, no.13 Friday September 23, 1988

the mcgill Daily since 1911

McGill tackles underfunding

by Victor Wong
and Karen Valihora

Québec's problems with underfunding are being tackled by McGill's administrators.

The university is seeking the approval of Québec's Ministry of Education on a new brief that proposes solutions to provincial education underfunding.

Vers un financement equitable des univiersites québecoises proposes injecting $100 million into Québec universities in two phases.

The brief states that $47.8 million is needed to rectify funding inequalities between Québec universities. McGill claims it should receive a $35.6 million share of provincial funds.

The second phase calls for a further $50 million to be injected into the system, to help close the $172 million gap between what the Ontario and Québec governments give to their universities It also states tuition fees will have to be raised to close this gap.

Québec Director of University Planning Michel Robillard, one of the authors of the proposal, said McGill wants to rectify relative underfunding before tackling other education problems.

"The universities have a historical base for funding, and we are challenging that historical base."

McGill administrators say they need 70 per cent of the funds available under their plan to correct relative underfunding,. They justifies the claim with figures showing McGill bears the expense of 30 per cent of all research carried out in Québec.

"Because we have so much research, we are making a larger call under this formula for public funds," said McGill VP Planning Paul Davenport.

"We are saying to the govenrnment 'You're the ones who said research was a a priority-so fund it.' If they weren't interested in research, clearly they wouldn't accept our formula," he said.

New funding formula

At present, the ministry has a funding formula covering 11 categories of academic disciplines and levels of education. The formula calculates the number of full-time students to determines the amount of funds available to each university.

McGill's formula "reduces the seemingly endless debates surrounding relative costs by discipline," Davenport says.

McGill's proposal simpifies the formula, by combining the weights for graduate study with the weights for disciplines. It proposes only four categories of study, labelled non-laboratory, laboratory, medical and para-medical, with the latter two receiving more consideration. It "weighs" students by study level. A masters student is weighted 2 and a doctorate 3, compared with 1 for an undergraduate.

"A simple head count of full time equivalent (FTE) students underestimates relative teaching costs, because the FTE concept fails to capture the extra costs of graduate studies and expensive disciplines," Davenport says.

McGill's formula also allows for the indirect costs of research, which is currently not factored by the ministry. McGill wants research funding to be 50 percent of the size of the grant.

"The indirect costs of research are to be fully funded, and this is the most important item for McGill," Davenport says.

SSMU president Nancy Côté said,"the new proposal is not overly different from the last one. We support it because it stresses students should be funded according to what kind of students they are. It simply recognizes the fact that graduate students cost more to educate. In doing so it does not penalize undergraduates, it allows more money for graduates."

McGill's figures show the universities of Laval and Québec have received relative overfunding, to the tune of $49 million. But the report does not say their funding should be decreased.

"There is no way that there will be funding reform if it means that some universities will lose money," said Robillard.

"We have to leave it. It would be politically impossible to make universities lose money under the proposal, it would never be accepted under those conditions, and what we want is this proposal accepted," said Davenport.

"Money is to be given to those universities who have a deficit associated with the current underfunding formula, who were underfunded relative to what other universities were getting," said Davenport. "This is not a blank-slate free for all," he added.

Tuition fee increases

Under the McGill formula, the $50 million to be added to the total university budget in 1989-90 will be distributed among the universities based on what they are entitled to. But according to the report, even this will not bring Québec into parity with Ontario universities.

"The report proposes raising tuition fees in 1990-91, a measure

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Exam rules start up

by Terry Cullinan

As McGill's new policy on final exams goes into effect this semester many students and faculty members are reacting with confusion and apathy.

In September,1987, the University Regulations Concerning Final Examinations policy was passed by McGill Senate. The policy stated that finals worth 25 percent of the course grade are to be given during the end of the semester final exam period. The regulation applies to all undergraduate courses evaluated by written examinations up to and including the 400-level.

Courses in which term work is regularly tested may be exempted. This means that if the course has regular assessment and testing every few weeks, as in language or statistics courses, a final exam will not necessarily be held.

Previous to the new compulsory exam policy, some professors opted to grade their students on essays worth 100 percent. In other courses, in-class exams were scheduled during the end of the semester prompting students to cut class in order to study.

Under the new policy, no exams will be allowed to be held during the last two weeks of the semester.

Dean of Arts Richard Salisbury said the minimum exam value of 25 per cent was imposed because it would require the student to study the entire course material.

"The faculty and students felt that unless the exam integrated the whole course, it is not a good course. Students should not be able to slip through the course studying and being tested only on separate units. That is not comprehensive enough," he said.

Not everyone thinks the new policy is a good idea.

"Some faculty members felt that the best method of assessment for certain courses is a term paper," Salisbury said.

He said student Senate representatives were ambivalent the new regulation but that the policy was designed to assist students with their workload.

However, Maria Battaglia, SSMU V.P. University Affairs denied that student representatives were ambivalent about the exam policy. She said the student senators instead grew weary of arguing with university administrators.

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by Mark Quinn

A group of cyclists will ride through downtown Montréal on Sunday to protest the lack of bicycle facilities in the city.

The protesters will be led by Le Monde à Bicyclette organization, a non-profit organization founded in 1975 for the promotion of cycling as a means of urban transport.

The group will meet at Parc Lafontaine at 13h00 on September 25 an will cycle to the Old Port where an official summit will be held at 14h30. At the summit, the future plans for bicycle paths in Montréal willbe discussed.

At a press conference September 21 Le Monde à Bicyclette spokesperson Bob Silverman said, "It has been a long time (two years) since bikepaths in Montréal have been improved on, and there are more and more cyclists on the road."

He added the planned cyclist summit is unique "because it is a massive consultation of cyclists."

Cycling is a means of transportation for many Montréalers, yet city officials continue to ignore that fact, Silverman said.

"Our intention is to impress upon the city the lack of bicycle facilities in Montréal, i.e. the lack of downtown access. We want people

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HYDE PARK

South Africa Committee

Reforms? What Reforms?

In a democratic system, apathy spreads like a malignancy up the heirarchy of political power. Canada is such a dmocracy. Most Canadians agree that aparthied is a bad thing and are indignant to read of the systematic oppression of the people of South Africa.

It is comforting to know that our Prime Minister feels the same way. In October 1985, Brian Mulroney said in the United Nations, "If there are not fundamental changes within two years in South Africa, we are prepared to invoke total sanctions against that country and its repressive regime."

Yet Canada has maintained its economic and diplomatic ties with that country. Canadian companies, and thus Canadians in general, still have their "fingers in the pie", profiting from the rich resources and cheap labour of the region.

Hudson Bay Co., Falconbridge Mines, Canadian Pacific and Alcan are a few of the well known examples of Canadian firms with direct or indirect investments in Apartheid. Meanwhile, the promised reforms of the fascist regime have not occurred and in fact the latest appreciable changes have been repressive.

Here is a brief diary recent developments:

Feb. 24: South African government bans 17 opposition groups and 18 individuals from political activity. The church-based Committee for the Defence of Democracy is banned one week later effectively eliminating all legal opposition to apartheid.

March 17: International pressure wins stay of excecution for "Sharpeville Six" 15 hours before their scheduled hanging.

March 27: Brussles, Belgium- Police diffuse 17 Kg bombs outside the apartment of the ANC representative to Belgium and the EEC. This was the second attempt in two months on the representative's life.

March 28: Gabarone, Botswana- A South African comando kills four people and burns the bodies.

March 29: Paris, France- ANC representative to France and Switzerland, Dulcie September, is shot dead outsde her apartment. Assasin is described French police as "professional".

March 29: Maseru, Lesotho- ANC guerrilla Mazizi Maqukaza is shot dead in his bed in a hospital while recovering from an earlier attempt on his life.

April 6: New York, USA- FBI officially warn ANC observer mission to the United Nation of the presecnce of a "hit squad" planning terrorist actions.



May: Bishop Desmond Tutu tours North America to lobby for sanctions against South Africa.

June 2: Announcement made that South Africa posesses nuclear weapons.

June 6: Washington, D.C.- US House of Representatives Banking Committee backs cutting all economic ties with South Africa.

June 6: General strike in South Africa. 2-3 million blacks stay home.

June: State of Emergency is renewed for the third consecutive year.

June: *The New Nation*, a prominent opposition paper, is banned.

June: US Democrats label South Africa as a "terrorist state."

July 1: 200,000 blacks living illegally in whites-only areas face evection under new legislation.

Meanwhile, the South African war on Mozambique threatens one third of the population with starvation and has created some 800,000 refugees. Angola continues to suffer brutal attacks at the hands of the South African military and its UNITA surrogates.

Confronted with these facts, one must ask: why the discrepancy between the Brian Mulroney's words and deeds? The McGill Southern Africa Committee is planning a full calendar of educational events and concrete actions. We want to eliminate apathy and make aparthied a political priority and we need your help.

First general meeting: Tue. Sept. 23, 19h30. Newman Centre.

McGill Southern Africa Committee

Hoo boy!

This sure is an awkward space to fill.

So let's do something fro theose awkward people: the Sup editors.

MEETING!
Friday
17h00
Come see carl without a hat
Come see Egg fry herself!
One of the greatest wonders of the natural world (and it ranks pretty high in the unnatural world)
FRIDAY
17h00
Supplement Meeting
Be there.

CUP regional!
Saturday
9/24 9h30
Concordia
Hall Building
6th floor



Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey is represented in Canada by FBM Distillery Ltd., Brampton, Ontario

GENTLEMEN like Leonard Grogan and son William make Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey.

They also make good country music. And while they know their music is much appreciated around Lynchburg, they're equally proud to know that the Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey they help make is much appreciated in Canada. You see, as Mr. Grogan tells it, there are lots of boys who make good country music. But only a few who have the knack of making Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey.



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If you'd like a booklet about Jack Daniel's Whiskey, write us here in Lynchburg, Tennessee, 37352, U.S.A.

McGill Foster Parents

More than 40,000 children under the age of 15 die in the world every day from disease and malnutrition. This is equivalent to the population of Windsor every six days or of Saskatoon every three days. If the political will existed, more than half of these lives could be saved with much less money than one might imagine, using the internation agencies that now exist. (James Ferabee, *The Gazette*, June 28, 1986.)

The McGill Foster Parents Association (McFOSPA) is a union of students and others interested in supporting poverty stricken children world-wide. This support involves raising money to be sent to Third World children through Foster Parents Plan of Canada.

Currently, the club has two foster children. The first child, since January of 1983, is a 12-year-old male from Mongdin, Burnika-Faso. The second child, since February of 1984, is a 14 year-old female from Tambillo, Bolivia. We collectively support the children through various fund raising activities. The club is regularly informed of their progress from the numerous corresponences.

McFOSPA not only serves its foster children in Burkina-Faso and Bolivia, but it also serves the McGill community by informing students and staff everyday problems in the Third World. Success in this area is evident by the fact that, since the founding of McFOSPA seven years ago, other campus organizations (Medical Students' Society, fraternities) are now also suporting needy children. This year we hope to expand our Big Brother/Big Sister program and to launch an educational program through our "Reaching Out" campaign.

Some of the fund raising activities planned include a fraternity party, a T-shirt sale and bakesales. If you are an individual interested in Third World development problems or if you are looking to acquire organizational experience, to make new friends or simply to have a good time while contributing to a good cause, then be involved: Join McFOSPA. Our next meeting is Oct. 5 in Union 310 at18h30.

McGill Foster Parents Association.

Prisoners rights goes to court

by Debbie Mankovitz

A Federal Election is looming up, and prisoners' rights organizations are fighting to change the Federal Election Act, which they feel violates the basic right of every Canadian citizen to vote. In Canada, prisoners do not have the right to vote in either federal or provincial elections.

According to an affadavit sworn by Richard Sauvé, a prisoner at an Ontario penetentionary, "I, like most prisoners, have no political axe to grind in seeking the right to vote. Rather, I merely seek recognition of my fundemental right as a citizen in an effort to maintain a minimal amount of dignity and a symbolic link with the mainstream of the society of which I remain a part and to which I am destined to return."

Suavé is the plaintiff in the case to change the Federal Election Act.

According to Article 14(c) of the Federal Elections Act prisoners are considered unable to vote and should not vote in an election.

Sauvé's lawyer Fergus O' Connor claims that the article in the Federal Elections Act contradicts Article 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Article 3 guarantees all citizens of Canada a right to vote.

Members of the the Québec prisoners' rights committee, l'Office des droits des detenues (ODD) are optimistic that the case will be a success. Steve Fineberg, a member of the committee said, "We think it should be a snap. Article 3 of the Charter is very clear, it is the law of the land."

The Crown intends to use section 1 of the same Charter which says removing a person from society is a a right if it is within reasonable limits and acceptable in a free and democratic society.

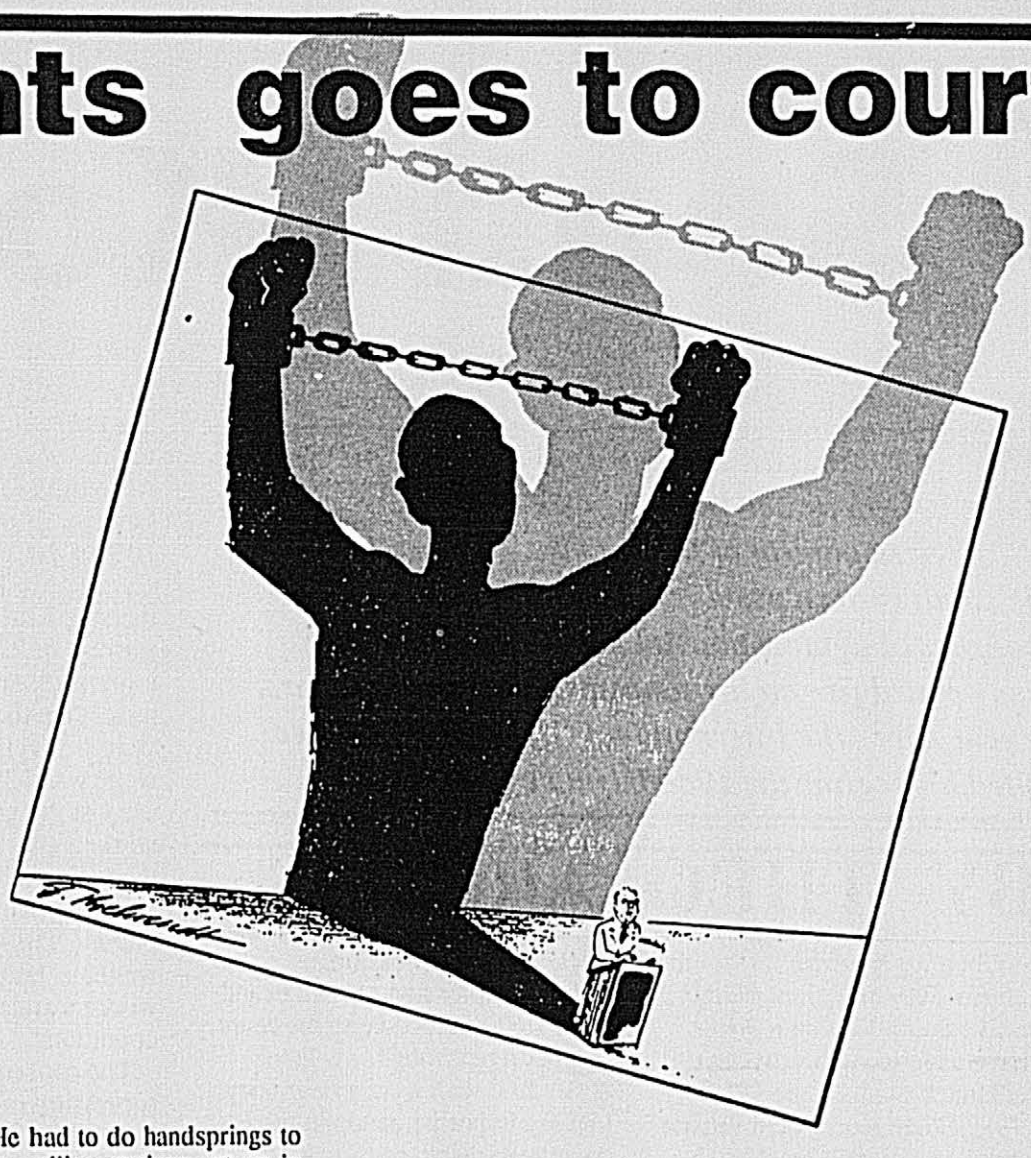
Feinberg said that although this section can be used in some cases such as those involving people imprisoned for spreading "hate literature", it should not be used to justify withholding prisoners from their right to vote.

Fineberg says it is important that prisoners do not feel alienated from society by being excluded from democratic participation. "Society does not want to recognize its social problems, so it locks prisoners out of sight and denies them their rights. It is more convenient to shut people away because it allows the public conscience to rest easy," he said.

A number of prior events support Fineberg's optimism that Article 3 will win Sauvé's case.

In 1985, another committee member Renée Millette went to the Federal Court of Canada court to oppose the Solicitor General of Canada's refusal to set up polling booths in federal penitentiaries in Québec, even though the provincial government ruled in favour of allowing all prisoners to vote in municipal and provincial elections in 1980.

Millette won her case. The court based the decision primarily on the Charter's Article 3, and Québecs' Article 18, which gave prisoners in both provincial and federal penitentionaries the right to vote in municipal and provincial elections. The Solicitor-General was ordered to either make immediate arrangements to set up polling booths or be held in contempt of court.



"He had to do handsprings to get the polling stations set up in time for the elections," says Fineberg.

Millette said that the best argument for allowing prisoners to vote in Canadian Federal elections is based on Québec's example. In this province, prisoners have been voting in provincial and municipal elections without significant problems. "There are no more technical problems, everything is solved, I don't see how they can say no," said Millette.

Prisoners voting in municipal elections claim their home address as their place of residence prior to incarceration or the address of their immediate family. This means that the concentration of prisoners in a given riding will not be excessive.

According to Millette, "the number of prisoners who will vote is not large enough to alter the outcome of elections. And anyway, the political inclinations of prisoners are as varied as those of the community at large."

In 1977, 14 countries, including Denmark, Sweden, Pakistan, Israel, Ireland, and Yugoslavia. gave some or all prisoners the right to vote.

Both Millette and Fineberg volunteer their legal services to the committee. For further information feel free to contact the Prisoners' Rights Committee. They are located at 1030 rue Cherrier, suite 300, Montreal H2L 1H9. Tel.(514) 522-5965.

Port Cartier prison gives raw deal

by AnneMarie Perrotta

Prisoners rights activists fear the construction of a new federal penetentiary in Pont Cartier may create more problems for its residents than it solves.

The new prison will replace the 100-year-old Laval Penetentiary, located north of Montréal. The Pont Cartier facility should be ready to open in October or November of 1988 and will house 240 prisoners. The new facility will eliminate problems with overcrowding, poor security and poor heating that exist in the Laval penitentiary.

"(Prisoners) need better services than Laval can offer, even with renovations. The old building is cold and heating is difficult to provide," said Loretta Mazzochi, an Analyst of Inmate Affairs for the Correctional Services of Canada.

Like the Laval prison, the Port Cartier Penitentary will house convicts with sentences of more than two years and those requiring protective custody. Protective custody is provided for inmates who have drug or gambling debts, a history of fighting, who have testified in court against another inmate, who have been convicted of sexual offences or who were formerly employed as police officers.

The treasury board budgeted $68 million for the Port Cartier penitentiary project. Presently, they are within this budget. The estimates for one year of operation is $13 million on maintenance, $8 million on salaries, and $5 million on overhead (food, equipment and repairs)– based on averages from other penitentiaries.

When it was first proposed, the Port Cartier Penitentiary promised to bring economic vitality to the surrounding area. In fact, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney ordered the penitentiary to be located in Port Cartier, a town in his home riding of Manicouagan.

At the time, Mulroney said he decided to situate the penitentiary in Port Cartier for reasons of "regional economic expansion." The Manicouagan area has been in an economic depression since the Iron Ore Company shut down in the early '80's, leaving most of the region umemployed.

"The prison will generate employment in the community," said Loretta Mazzocchi, an Analyst of Inmate Affairs for Correctional Services of Canada.

Seventy percent of the people working at the Port Cartier penitentiary are from the surrounding area. "For example, they will buy bread from the local baker. Such services will be provided by the community," Mazzocchi said.

Problems with the Port Cartier location

Yet not everyone believes Port Cartier will bring all the promised benefits.

According to Steve Feinberg of the Prisoners' Rights Committee, there are numerous disadvantages for the location of the prison in Port Cartier. "Eighty–five percent of the prisoners come from the Montréal–Québec City corridor. Many families do not have the money or the time to visit them in Port Cartier," he said. As a result, prisoners will be even more isolated from their families and friends than ever.

Feinberg, who opposed the construction of the penetentiary at Port Cartier said that one of the ideal locations for the prison was Drummondville. A facility at this location would be able to share services with a medium security prison, costing the tax payer less money. According to the Auditor General of Canada's 1986 report, the Port Cartier location will be farther away, costing the tax payer $41 million more in construction and maintenance.

Mazzocchi said "With respect to Drummondville, we just express our needs and wants to the government and they decide where the penitentiary will go."

Feinberg also fears social services, such as sports, religious, and cultural groups which are provided by community groups, will be lacking in a small town like Port Cartier.

"They will not lack for in social services," said Mazzocchi. "Even though they are a small community, they are close to Sept–Iles, which is a large town. They will have access to AA (Alcholics Anonymous) and a drug rehabilitation program (NA–Narcotics Anonymous). Services will become more important as the demand rises."

Jobs are another worry of the Prisoner's Rights committee.

"When a prisoner has served his time, the release plan board has to be sure he has a job waiting for him, or that he is going to school and has a place to stay," Feinberg said.

"YMCA in Montréal has a job bank for prisoners. The prisoner, during day passes or upon release, goes in for an interview and they then start to look for a job for him. How is he going to go in for an interview from Port Cartier? It is going to make it that much harder to look for a job," he added.

Mazzocchi said a job center will be available to inmates in Sept–Iles.

The Prisoner's Rights Committee intends to contest the transfers of the inmates in court. Feinberg said some prisoners who want to go to Port Cartier, so they can be closer to their families and friends, will not be transferred there.

"And those who do not want to

continued on 8

South Korea: More

In 1979 general Chun Doo Hwan of the South Korean armed forces staged a coup d'etat and seized control of the country . When students in the southwestern provincial capital of Kwanju demonstrated against martial law in May 1980, his troops opened fire on the thousands of demonstrators. One year later , the International Olympic Committee granted his regime the 1988 Olympic games.

BY THEO ARGITIS

The Chun regime was 'last' in the line of pro–Western, authoritarian, repressive South Korean regimes that have been recognizedly set up by the United States since 1953.

In 1987 South Korea held its first 'free presidential elections' in 16 years. Many say things have changed since then, drastically sweeping away the old regime. The newly elected president was Roh Tae Woo, an ex–general of Chun's army. In a year of exciting political change, South Korea re–wrote its constitution, and elections for a redistributed National Assembly, won by the opposition last April, were also held. But even as the world's attention is on Seoul, political rights in the nation are far from ideal.

The military and intelligence services still retain powerful presences. Roh has placed loyalists into key military positions, most notably General Lee Jong-Koo, chief of staff. So many of Chun's men were retained by Roh that his Cabiniet was dubbed the 5.5 Republic, referring to Chun's fifth Republic, based on a constitution written to legitimize his seizure of power in 1980. Also, it is widely believed that Roh, who was Chun's hand-picked predecessor, won the presidency in 1987 in elections that were rigged. Both Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil, the two major candidates challenging Roh, charged that he had stolen the election through widespread fraud.

Korea until 1987

After the end of the Korean civil war, basked in US economic aid, the military governments ran South Korea's finely tuned economy as it wished. The press was systematically muzzled, the National Assembly made a rubber stamp and the political opposition rendered impotent by persistent and often brutal suppression.

Brutal repression of human and labor rights helped keep the country competitive through low labor costs. And with a cheap currency making imported goods in the country more expensive, Korea Inc's cheap exports soared.

The abuse of human labour was coupled with a policy to fiercly support specific industries and a small number of huge conglomerates called the *chaebol.* The economy boomed. Korea's gross national product mushroomed from $2.3 billion in 1962 to $119 billion in 1987, their exports ballooned to $7 billion from $50 million, while per capita GNP climbed from $90 to $2800. The 'great spurt forward' was hastened by the development of the *chaebol.* Aided by massive government support, through both economic and political action, these conglomerates, growing out of small, family-owned retail sales operations or simple manufacturing companies, flourished.

Korea's dash for growth exacerbated regional conflicts. The primal development of Seoul has left little else for the rest of the country. Kwanju, a southern provincial capital of about one million, is a full decade behind Seoul in terms of development. While the capital boasts 10 lane expressways, high–rise office buildings, and towering housing complexes shrouded in smog. Kwangju is a country town with peasants pulling cartloads of garlic and watermelons through the streets. Even the government admits that 70 percent of the nation's wealth is concentrated in Seoul, and only a quarter of the nation's population.

Meanwhile, the real income of the working class and the peasants was stunted. High employment export economies survive by keeping labor costs at a minimum and the mass of the population just above subsistence levels. According to the Economic Planning Board, in 1980 the bottom 10% of the South Korean society earned only 1.6% of the national income. Koreans worked an average of 2700 hours a year, 40% more than Americans and 25% more than the Japanese. But last year the average manufacturing wage was $350 a month. And these are just the good jobs. Marginal workers of the economy are half of the nation of 42 million. They have been left out of the economic picture. They make a fraction of the wages of better-off industrial workers and work in sub-human conditions.

The consequence of this was the supression of labourers over the past four decades. Workers put up with authoritarian management, low pay and long hours because they simply had to. Attempts to form unions, even just a year ago, were quashed by legislation abolishing industry-wide organization. In the past year, a blue-collar worker died after being struck by a tear-gas canister fired by police. He was striking against the Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Co. About the same time, executives at Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. arranged the kidnapping of a union organizer, Suh Jeung Eui.

Most companies emphasized little job safety. Few serious disability insurance plans were or are offered, and compensation is rare in a country where high injury rates are common. In 1970, Chon Tae Ii, a 22–year–old garment worker, set himself afire, leaving a will in which he protested, "We are not machines."

"I am worried about ventilation, wages, and managers beating and swearing at workers," explains Song Ho Sung, a 24–year–old tailor who sorts fabrics in a musty room in Chonggyahon.

"I rejected suicide, so this is how I have to survive," claims Oh Sum-Lim, a 51-year-old who has raised five children in a two-room 200 square-foot apartment in the back alleys of Kwanju. Since her husband was partially paralyzed in a work-related accident, she has been carrying bricks and doing other odd jobs from 7am to 8pm, six days a week.

The 'new regime'

Few of the old problems have actually changed. Roh has written new labour laws giving workers the right to organize, bargain and strike. but Both management and moderate labor leaders prevent reporters from meeting radical unionists. The radicals themselves fear publicity because of company retribution. The country has a new labor law, but management will still fire activists who try to mobilize industrial workers.

But still more questions remain in view of this more liberal path. More specifically, to what extent will the country democratize, and most importantly, what is the actual intent of this democratization.

There seems to be a new emerging middle class at the apex of this movement for whose interests seem to be incorporated in the change of direction. The owners of small business, professionals, and the elite industrial workers have a novel and intrinsic interest for the government to change their authoritarian ways.

For example, the government is pressuring the big business conglomerates to dissolve cross–holdings among their various companies. Its squeezing their bank credit, and keeping the *chaebol* out of some new lines of business. It is also dismantling laws that protect them from local competition. These are all policies which favor the small businessman.

Similarly, a slower economy with higher interest rates and lower prices for imports-a direction which the country seems to be taking, will benefit those who have a strong purchasing power and an ability to save. Clearly, these are benefits for the middle-upper

The opposition to exactly this mi of better labor pr enhanced purcha higher saving rat

In the Hyundai in Soeul's posh A newly affluent K best of imported trenchcoats, Wils and Sanyo stereo store sales were summer over last than 400 new car streets everyday.

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the Olympics, the government could take a hard line or continue to vacillate – that will decide the future of Korean industry," says Lee Kyung-Hoon, president at Daewoo Heavy industries Ltd.

They are restructuring themselves to become even bigger players in foreign markets and increasingly, are manufacturing outside of Korea.

"To be a major world corporation by the year 2000, we need to rationalize our operations," explains Park Ung-Suh executive vice–president of Samsung Co., the trading arm.

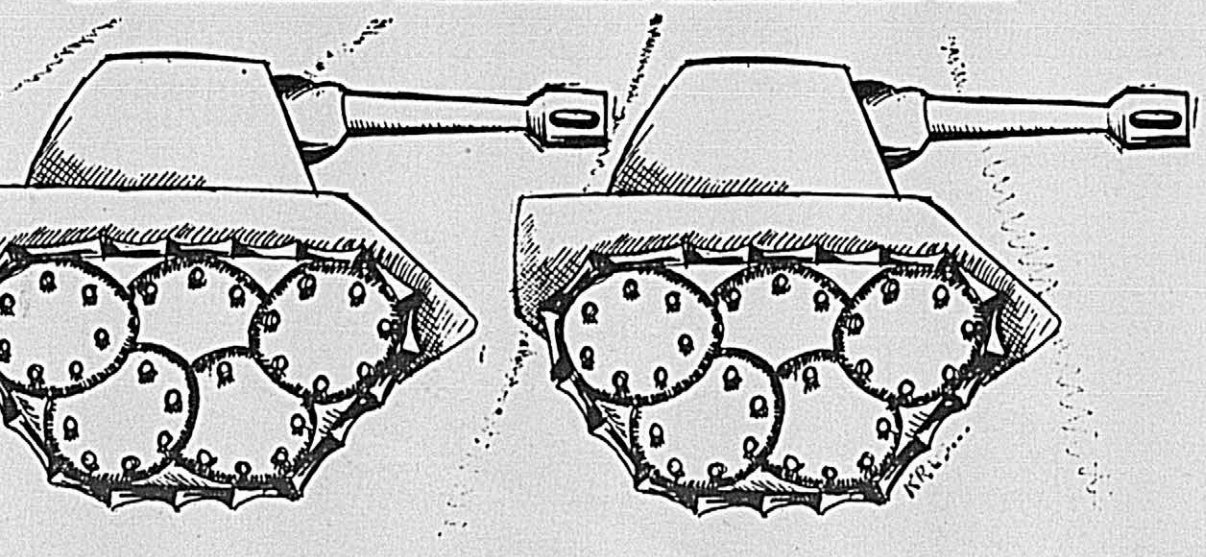
In the Hyundai Department Store in Soeul's posh Apkujong district, newly affluent Koreans snap up the best of imported goods: Burberry trenchcoats, Wilson tennis rackets, and Sanyo stereo gear. Department store sales were up 70% this summer over last year, while more than 400 new cars hit Korea' s streets everyday.

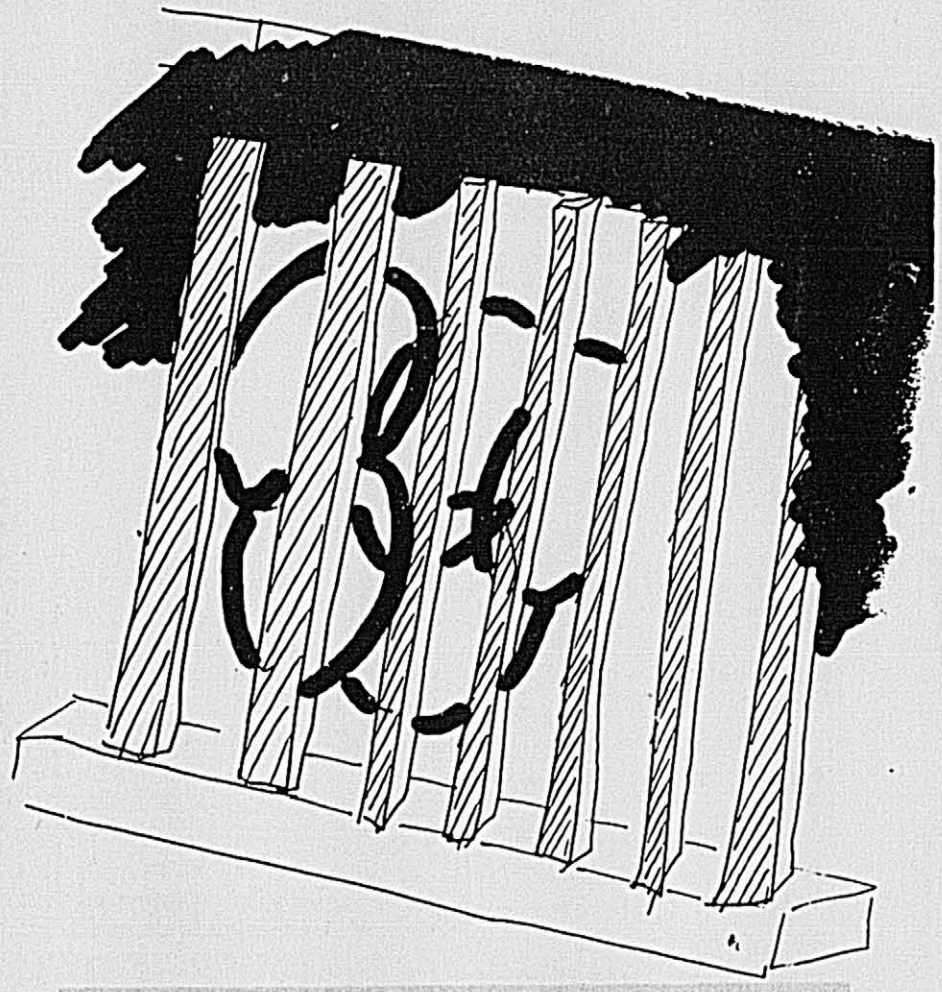
Political prosecution is still a widespread method used by the Korean government. According to Amnesty Internation, more than 600 people are now imprisoned in South Korea because of their political or trade union activities: 29 of these are facing execution for alleged murder or spying for North KOrea. Amnesty also claims that popular torture methods used by the government includes submering the victim's head in water until he or she is almost drowned, sleep deprivationn and beatings with wooden sticks covered with cotten padding to prevent the skin from marking, and before last year, electric shocks were also commonly used.

"We are in a transitory stage, warns Lee Chul, a member of the oppositon in the National Assembly. As a student leader in the 1970's he was condemned to death by the military government of Park Chung Hee.

"Those who benefited from the military dictatorship have retreated or made deals with the democratic forces. But still the changes are superficial. Democracy is not deep 'rooted yet."







Corruption rampant in South Korean life, politics, government

South Korea's intense new nationalism is placing an extra burden on the working classes. On morning radio talk shows, commentators urge Koreans to 'work hard to make our nation better'. Signs in the elevators at the Daewoo group's headquarters advise employees that 'the hand of the diligent shall rule'.

"Nationalism is what drives the Korean economy," explains George W. Long, chief representative of British broker W.I. Carr (overseas) Ltd. "After the Olympics, that nationalism will continue".

But the Olympics can only polarize the two Koreas by legitimizing further the South Korean 'economic miracle', and the string of regimes since the civil war. Today, reunification is taken seriously in South Korea only under the pretext of the continuation of South Korea's political and economic existence.

"If we unite as one people, we can become a more powerful competitor," says Professor J. Byung-Moon at Kwanju's Chomman University.

Koreans also face post-Olympic friction with the United States. The 43 000 U.S. troops, and the accompanying 70 000 family members situated in Korea can only be detrimental to any movement toward reunification. Indeed, the drive for reunification has clear anti-American implications.

"We are the colony of America," says Choi Wan-Uk, 25, radical leader of 100 000 students in Kwanju.

"We want to be free of America so we can do something for reunification".

The U.S., Korea's largest export buyer, with a market for 40 per cent of the country's exports, sustains coercive economic strength in the region, creating further alienation of the working class. Under prodding from Washington, Soeul will open its markets to more expensive US goods. At the same time, the U.S. is threatening further protectionist measures against Korea at home, putting into danger the whole impetus for the country's wealth.

With a new president, new constitution and unparalleled economic growth, the Olympic games are intended to be a celebration of the country's entry into the Western sphere of economic and political prowess-proof that South Korea is 'world-class'. They welcome an invasion of tens of thousands of tourists, athletes, and media types, who will bring back to the Western world a portrait of Seoul's emerging middle class. But such a reinforcement of national pride may only further embattle the working class in South Korea.



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Professor Michael Brecher
Department of Political Science
Leacock 528

Deadline: Monday, September 26.

ΖΨ

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Location: **Hotel Ruby Foo's**
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Time: **9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.**

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), Presse étudiante du Québec (PEQ), Publi-peq and CampusPlus.

ERRATTA:

The article "Professor resigns over course dispute", which appeared in the Sept. 16 Daily was improperly aranged during the layout process. The *Daily* regrets the error and apologizes to the author.

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Ads may be placed through the *Daily* business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 15h00. Deadline is 14h00 two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: $3.00 per day; $7.00 for 3 consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: $4.00 per day; $2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. All others: $4.50 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at $4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. *EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.*

The *Daily* assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The *Daily* reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

3 1/2 to Sublet, downtown. Included: fridge, stove, locker, wall to wall carpet, indoor parking,. Sherbrooke & St. Mathieu, near Guy metro. (10 minute walk from McGill) $435/mo. Call Caroline from 9:30 to 5:00 at 398-6790/6791. After 5:00 pm at 933-0078.

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350 - JOBS

Fun on the Phone: Bilingual telephone operators wanted immediately for various shifts in teleconferencing. If you're a "people person" and like to talk, call us! 935-4733.

352 - HELP WANTED

Wanted. Qualified people to help with research paper in biochemistry. Please call today at 731-3481 (evenings).

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354 - TYPING SERVICES

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Work Wanted. Typist available fast and Accurate work. Term papers, These books. Call 254-1958. Between 8 and 10 a.m. & 6 and 11 p.m.

356 - SERVICES OFFERED

Study Skills: 3 sessions starting Wednesday, September 28. 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Counselling services, Powell Bldg, room 301. Phone 398-3601 to enrol.

McGill nightline is McGill's confidential phone service. It's run by student volunteerswho are willing to give information, referral or simply good conversation. Call us between 9 p.m. - 3 a.m. (398-6246).

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

DOWN COATS - $129.00 Ladies full length $300 Value - Machine washable: Flight jackets USA: MA1 $79.00, German Airforce Officer Jackets waist length $55.00, EXXA 550 PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

Sofa-bed, double; also waterbed, double, pine frame no reasonable offer refused! 932-9930 Best times early morning and late evening.

Two seat dark brown couch for sale. It folds out to a bed and is in very good condition. $60. 289-9425.

Typewriter, Manual, worth $800, excellent condition, asking $150.00; typerwriter table, two inches thick, pine boards ideal for bookshelves. Luxo lamp; etc; must sell all; 381-2230.

Computer. IBM compatible, 640K RAM, 20M Hard disc; two diskette drivers, Microsoft mouse, Printer. Must Sell under $1200.00 Please call 393-9593 after 6:00 p.m.

Would trade NEC Starlet PC-8401A laptop computer, 8 bit, CP-M system (Z80 compatible), with flip-up LCD screen, 16 lines x 80 columns, 64K Ram, integrated software and 300 bps modem, for TANDY MODEL 102. André 273-4103

Double FUTON with Frame. Can be converted into couch. Price: $75.00 for information call 281-3063.

370 LOST AND FOUND

LOST: Last week at Gerts Pub, Gold Ring. Sentimental Value, Reward. Please phone Andrea at 522-0740.

Lost Sept. 12. Navy blue and red plastic waterman fountain pen in Birnside Hall, rm. 45 (basement. Sentimental value only - gift. Reward. Call 279-8993. No questions asked.

S.O.S. Lost McGill I.D. in little red address book. I'm desperate - need phone #'s for housewarming party. Please phone Ghislaine 521-8123.

Lost: one men's watch. It has a black leather strap and a white face with gold lettering. If found please call 933-7291. $75 reward offered.

374 - PERSONAL

Need information? Feeling lonely? Just want to chat? Then call McGill Nightline! We are students talking to students. 398-6246, Monday to Friday, 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Anonymous and confidential.

Male, unattached, 30, attractive, sensitive, humouros spontaneous. Enjoys romance music, dancing, funny movies, country walks. Like to meet interesting lady. Box 4253, Montreal, H3Z 3B6.

Will the woman who borrowed my soccer ball Monday night (Sept. 19) please call me at 284-6254. Ask for Vic.

Sitting alone, nothing is groovy, nobodies home, too late for a movie.... Do you have a phone? Call 398-6246. McGill Nightline's up till 3:00 am.

At ΛΧΑ we're having our 68,923rd Annual RIM and REGGAE party this Friday the 23rd. Come down and experience the Best frat party of the century. 3505 peel.

Today is your last chance to see what KAPPA's all about....Drop by the "Tribal Tea" (3-5). First time or returning - Everyone's welcome! (532 Milton)

JANETTE G. (U1 Comm) please call Tim S. (Med III) before the little one comes along. I've no forwarding address or phone number.

He's sexy, attractive and thin. He's old enough to be our brother. He's EMILE, and it's his birthday. In fact it's his birthday all month. But his birthday party is tonight. 3432 St. Dominique.

383 LESSONS OFFERED

Italian classes, conversation, help for your assignments, term papers, translations available with mother tongue graduate student. Call Franca (rm. 618) at 398-6369 before 3:00.

Spanish Tutor 482-5065

385 - NOTICES

ANIMAL RIGHTS! A new group called META - McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is looking for members. Call Steve at 272-5064.

McGill Writers' Guild - A new group for student writers - For more information call 284-4421.

American College Football. Pitt Panthers Versus Syracuse Orangemen at the carrier dome, Saturday December 3rd. Price: $55, Reservations: Before Sept. 30th to Michel Paquette, 661-4584.

Auditions for "Cabaret" the musical, presented by James McGill productions, Sept. 22, 4-7:30; Sept. 23, 3-6; Sept. 24, 12:30-4:00, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel (Below Penfield). Information 939-9625.

Satire. Humour. Lampooning. Madness. The Red Herring is a new magazine on Campus devoted to the above. Come to our meeting tonight: 16:00-18:00; Union 425/426.

Worship for a University community. St. Martha's In-The-Basement meets every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. at 3521 University St. for informal, ecumenical worship. Call Rev. Roberta Clare, 398-4104.

McGill Scandinavian club general meeting - Friday, Sept. 30, 4:00 p.m. in B09-B10 of the Union Bldg. For more information, call Yetta at 848-9589.

Americans - Presidential Election 1988: Register to vote and apply for absentee ballot. Come to the Union Fri., Mon., Tues., Wed., Sept.,23, 26, 27, 28.

There's a new sorority on campus. We're having a rush party Friday night. Come see us at 3432 St. Dominique.

392 PARKING SPACES

2 parking tickets = $60. One month's rental of my outdoor, off campus parking, $40.00. 470 Prince Arthur West, 9-12 a.m. Suit small cars.

Looking to rent parking spaces (2 if possible) in Durocher, Aylmer, Prince Arthur area. Please call 284-7656.

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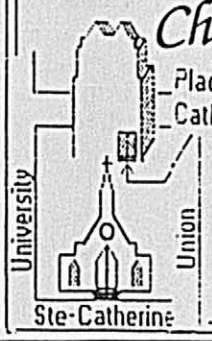
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...funding

continued from 1

to close the $50 million gap that will remain at that time between Québec and Ontario universities" SSMU VP External Mark Cameron said.

"Students Society supports the reform proposals for 89-90, which do not touch on tuition fee increases. But we are not committing ourselves to tuition fee increases proposed after that stage of the plan.

"The large part of the current underfunding of Québec Universities is attributable to the Québec government policy of a freeze on [tuition fees]" the document reads, and recommends an increase of Québec's tuition fees to the national average, "along with improvements of the financial aid to students system," Cameron said.

Davenport added, "Our proposal puts something like 30 per cent of increases in tuition fees aside for loans and bursaries, and that's a substantial sum."

"We believe an increase (in tuition fees) will have benefits for a university education no matter what path is taken for loans and bursaries."

At a McGill Board of Governors meeting held earlier this week, Davenport said "a time frame has been given for tuition fee increases because it is impossible to change the fees until after the next [provincial] election. At the earliest, that means 1990-91."

"We had said in 1986 that we hoped they could be raised for the 1989-90 academic year," said Principal David Johnston. "But as 1989 draws closer we are beginning to see that more and more as an unrealistic hope. Perhaps 1990-91 is more likely," said Johnston.

A third phase would involve giving one-time grants to universities with deficits attributable to the Ministry's current formula. McGill believes its $55 million deficit is the direct result of the historic funding formula. Education minister Claude Ryan announced such a grant proposal during the Parliamentary Commission for the study of the 1988-89 spending estimates of the Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

Robillard emphasized that the McGill proposal was a submission, and its figures were by no means final. "The figures can be discussed, and I'm sure that they will be challenged by other universities," he said.

Cameron and other McGill students will be meeting with education minister Claude Ryan within a month to express their endorsement of the McGill proposal.

continued from 1

....exams

"I was warned by student reps from the previous year that this issue was going to be a problem. All the details had been worked out the year before and the Senate meeting (during which the policy passed) was only to finalize the decision. I talked so much at the meeting and on the phone with different people. They kept saying that it was in the best interests of the students. So I said fine, you try it and see what happens."

Despite the grumbling, Salisbury said the exam policy will nevertheless be implimented.

"In the end there was still a feeling that the more final exams being demanded was pedagodically undesirable. Not everyone is altogether happy that we have to fit it all in, but it's a Senate decision and we're bound to enforce it."

The compulsory exam policy may also cause scheduling conflicts because of the increased number of exams. There may be problems finding rooms and invigilators unless the exam period is lenghtened.

EVENTS

Carribean Students' Society: Video party tonight! All are welcome. 19h00. Sept. 23. Union 425/426.

Campus Crawl: ASUS, EUS, IFC, MUS sponsor the legendary event. Sept. 23: Cheap beer at the Bronfman Building management cafeteria, 19h45-20h30. Cheap beer at the Engineering Common Room in the McConnell Engineering Building, 20h30-21h15. Pre-game bash in the Union Ballroom $2 admission, 21h00. Sept. 24: Face paint and munchies, 11h00. Union Ballroom. Sat. night: Four-floor party. Three bands and lots of beer. Union Building.

Centre for Developing Area Studies: Sonia Diaz-Garcia (visiting Fellow, Anthropology) speaks as part of the Fellow's Seminar Series. Topic: Rural development strategies in Cuba: From national to regional perspective. Sept. 23. 3715 Peel. Seminar Room 100.

Political Science Department: Professor Richard Lebow, Professor of Government and Director of Peace Studeis Program, Cornell University will speak on "Provocative deterrance, the origins of the Cuban missle crisis" Sept. 23. 14h00. Lea 424.

Queen's fans to invade McGill

by Susana Bejar

This weekend the McGill–Queen's homecoming game will be played at Molson Stadium. Masses of Queen's students are expected to make the pilgrimage to Montréal, the game and campus.

Queen's is infamous for its McGill roadtrips. In 1984 homecoming 45 busloads of drunken Queen's students mobbed the game, rushing the gates. In their frenzy, they allegedly ripped up the artificial turf in Molson Stadium, destroyed a concrete block wall, tore down metal football uprights, wrenched out McGill goal posts, and mock–raped a mannequin in the playing field.

The McGill–Queen's homecoming game is played at McGill once every two years. This year it is rumoured that 47 busloads of students will be coming to Montréal, although bus companies confirm only 18 buses.

The university is taking precautions against any repeat of past incidents.

Eyal Baruch, Facilities Director at Arthur Currie Gymnasium, said, "We're definitely worried about what might happen at this game."

Baruch said, student security has been doubled from the number present in 1986, to 30 guards. As well, 15 Montréal police cars will be on thepremises and the riot squad will be on call.

Al Graizies,Facility Manager at the gym said that this year the Queen's buses will not be allowed to stop at the football stadium. Instead, students will be forced to get off at the Parc Avenuebus stop..

The game itself will not be the only security worry this weekend. Security at the Union Building is also being doubled, say Building Manager Albert Vascoviks and CVC Bar Manager Angela Van Barneveld.

Meanwhile, to add to the friendly atmosphere, "McGill Kicks (Queen's) Ass" have been available for sale in the Union Building.

SPORTSHORTS

Football

Over 6000 student fans are expected to attend this weekend's Annual Homecoming Football Game, as the McGill Redmen, ranked 1st in the country, play the Queen's Golden Gaels at Molson Stadium this Saturday at 1pm. This will be their 154th encounter since 1898. Over 42 buses have been chartered from Queen's for the match...The Redmen are unbeaten in conference play this year, folowing their 34-7 Shaughnessy Cup victory over the Concordia Stingers last Saturday, and are the favorites to repeat the national championship...For the second week in a row, Ottawa native Gerry Ifill, was honored the Game MVP for his 112 yard running performance against the Stingers, on only nine carries. Ifill, an All-Canadian candidate, now has five touchdowns in his two conference games. He was also awarded the coaches' Offensive Player of the Game award. The coaches' award for defence went to third-year veteran Paul Kerr, who led the defence with 10 tackles against Concordia. Kerr has five QB sacks in 1988 conference play. This Saturday's game will be broadcast on CKUT_FM 90.3 in Montreal and CFRC AM/FM in Kingston

Soccer

The Martlet's Soccer team, led by sophmore Barbra Bruckert, an Engineering student from St. Bruno, opened their Québec Soccer University League season with a 6-0 sloshing over UQTR. Six different members of the squad, Melinda Whiteside, last year's league scoring, Sarah Cartwright, Michelle Jolicoeur, Jamie Shaw, Leslie Ogston, a star member on the cross-country team, and Bruckert scored goals for McGill. The women play a home-and-home series with cross-town rival Concordia this weekend. The teams play Friday at 6:30PM at Molson Stadium and on Sunday at noon at Concordia...The McGill Redmen successfully opened their 95th season with a 2-1 victory over the UQTR Patriotes last Sunday, in Trois Rivières. Player-coach Valerio Gazzola and veteran Jeremy Prupas each scored one goal in the win. The Redmen play Bishop's this Friday at McGill. The game starts at 8:45pm. They also play Concordia on Sunday, at 2pm at Loyola.

Women's Rugby

Last weekend, the McGill women, led by fullback Carol Lamarche, lost a 10-0 hard-fought battle against John-Abbot College, in St. Anne de Bellevue.

Women's Field Hockey

The University of Toronto went unbeaten,last weekend, en–route to win the Martlet Invitational Field Hockey Tournament with a 5-0 record. The University of New Brunswick came in second place with a 4-1 record while Queen's, Guelph, McGill, and Carleton, in that order, followed in the standings. The Martlets did not win a game nor scored a goal in the five games that they played in the tournament, but did manage two ties.

bicycles are the most viable alterative to automobiles.

In Québec one out of every two people owns a bicycle. This means there are more bicycles than cars in Québec. Le Monde à Bicyclette cites numerous economic, environmental and safety reasons for prefering bicycles over cars. Last year, on the island of Montréal alone, there were 117 deaths and 14,800 injuries in automobile related accidents, 540 of the victims were cyclists.

Or, in the words of Le Monde à Bicyclette, "With a safe bicycle path network we can convince people to leave their cars at home."

...Prison

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be transferred, are being forced to go," Feinberg added.

According to Mazzocchi, inmates are given a 48–hour transfer notice. "If someone does not wish to go to Port Cartier, he/she has the right to call his/her lawyer and contest the transfer." she said.

Mazzochhi's group is studying the situation of who will be transferred. "At least 90 percent will be transferred to the Port Cartier penitentiary. Of the other inmates, some will go to the lower security prisons, and some will be leaving," said Mazzocchi. But the prisoner has the choice to stay in a maximum penitentiary if he does not wish to reintegrate into a normal prison society.

Inmates do have legal rights in transfers. They are allowed to voice their comments or criticisms if they do not wish to be transferred or vice versa. The complaints are considered by people in authority.

It is important to note that since April of this year, all inmates who were transferred to the Laval prison were told they were in transit and that they would be going to Port Cartier once Laval closed.

cars from the downtown area. Le Monde à Bicyclette suggests that

A poll taken by the newspaper Le Devoir-Createc in May, 1988

road surface and 5 per cent of the municipal transport budget. A 150 Km bike path costs less than half a kilometer of the Ville-Marie expressway," Silverman said.

They would like to see a bike path every one kilometer of the downtown area. But reports from the city's new three year capital spending plan, suggest that Le Monde à Bicyclette's demands will not be met.

However, some concillations to bikers will be made. The municipal government intends to add more street lights on Rue Brebeuf, contribute to "the missing link" connecting the south shore to greater Montréal and establish a bike path on Rue Rachel Est.

Articles 7.9 and 7.13 of the Montréal Citizen's Movement (MCM)'s electoral program state explicitly what the city majority party's intentions are concerning cycling facilities:

7.9 a set of measures will be taken to reduce the role of the car, particularly downtown. These measures will include a widening of sidewalks, establishing pedestrian walkways and reserving passageways for buses, taxis and cyclists.

7.13 the MCM administration promises to elongate, improve and maintain bicycle paths and to ensure the safety of their users. The MCM will acknowledge that bicycles are not used solely for sport but are a functional means of transportation.

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to understand that we see cycling as a means of transport not just a sport," he said.

To underline the idea that cyclists need facilities for transport, protest organizers are suggesting that participants come to the summit in work clothes such as dresses, suits and uniforms.

Bicycle courriers support the creation of bike paths downtown because they say the paths will make their jobs less dangerous.

"The downtown area is crazy, drivers don't give a damn," ex-courrier Andrew Mills said.

Courrier Eric Paradis added, "I would like to see facilities for parking and a paths like the one on Berri established. The path on Berri is safe and I use it when I can."

Le Monde à Bicyclette is pressing for the creation of a bike path like the one on Berri-De-Montigny established on de Maisonneuve and claim that the cost of establishing a network of bicycle paths is within city financial resources.

"Cyclists want 1 per cent of the